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United States Department of Agriculture

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD

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SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

July–September, 1924

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PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE (DOMESTIC)

MODIFICATION OF PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE

AMENDMENT NO. 4 TO SECOND REVISION OF REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 52

[Effective on and after September 2, 1924]

Under authority conferred by the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), it is ordered that regulation 6 of the second revision of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, on account of the pink bollworm, which became effective June 1, 1923, as

amended October 8, 1923, January 17, 1924, and April 5, 1924, be, and the same is hereby, further amended to read as follows:

Regulation 6.—Control of Cotton and Other Articles

No restrictions are placed on the movement from an area not under regulation through a regulated area of cotton and other articles covered in Notice of Quarantine No. 52, when such movement is made on a through bill of lading.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint grown outside of, but concentrated within, a regulated area will be allowed without permit.

The interstate movement of seed cotton, cottonseed, and of the stalk and other parts of the cotton plant from a regulated area is prohibited: *Provided*, That such movement of seed cotton and cottonseed may be authorized under permit from one regulated area to another regulated area under such safeguards as shall be required by the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board:[1] *Provided further*, That seed cotton may move for ginning without permit from Curry, Roosevelt, Quay, Union, and Lea Counties, N. Mex., to such gins in Parmer, Bailey, Cochran, Yoakum, Gaines, Andrews, Winkler, Ector, Terry, Hockley, Lamb, and Castro Counties in Texas as have been licensed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to receive such seed cotton, the issuance of such license to be conditioned upon the equipment of the gin with disinfecting machinery satisfactory to an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board and the signing and delivery to such inspector of an agreement to treat all cottonseed passing through such gins in the manner prescribed in Appendix A.

The interstate movement under permit from a regulated area of gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, except baled lint and linters, and of hulls, cake, meal, and bagging and other containers which have been used in connection with such articles, and of railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton, and cotton products grown in such areas or which are fouled with such products, and of farm household goods and farm equipment, will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions to be prescribed in the permit.

The interstate movement of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area is prohibited except as hereinafter provided for in paragraphs (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*). (See Regulation 10.)

(*a*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area will be allowed for export on through shipments to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La.

(*b*) The interstate movement by rail under permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to points in Canada may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions and routing prescribed in the permit.

(*c*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area to the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., for storage, pending export or shipment under paragraph (*e*) below, will be allowed when such shipments are consigned to warehouses or compresses designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to receive such shipments. Only such warehouses and compresses will be so designated as have agreed to keep all cotton and linters grown in a regulated area separate and apart from all other cotton in such warehouse or compress, and have further agreed to replace marks of identification on all quarantined cotton or linters that may have become destroyed in transit or compressing to carry out any safeguards indicated by inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board, and to make reports from time to time as required to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning all matters pertaining to the storage, handling, or shipment of such quarantined cotton or linters.

(*d*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area more than two years prior to such shipment, or linters which can be identified as having come from seed originating outside

[1] Until further notice the safeguards which must be complied with as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas are indicated in Appendix A, as now modified.

of such area, may be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture upon compliance with conditions prescribed in the permit.

(*e*) The interstate movement under permit of baled cotton lint and linters, grown in a regulated area, from or via the ports of Houston, Galveston, and Texas City, Tex., and New Orleans, La., will be authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture only when such shipment is made from the above-named ports by all-water route and entered through the ports of New York, Boston, Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), or San Francisco, at which latter ports of entry such cotton lint and linters may be entered in the same manner that imported cotton is entered into the United States.

(*f*) The interstate movement without permit of baled cotton lint and linters grown in a regulated area in which no infestation has been found in the crop under consideration for such movement, or in the crops of the two preceding years, will be allowed when all gins operating in such regulated area are equipped with properly operating disinfection machinery, and when all cotton seed passing through such gins is disinfected in the manner prescribed in Appendix A: *Provided*, That cotton seed grown in Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex., will be authorized to move interstate only to designated mills in accordance with paragraph 4 of Appendix A.

This amendment supersedes amendments Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to second revision of regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 52, and shall be effective on and after September 2, 1924.

Done at the city of Washington this 26th day of August, 1924.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture

[SEAL.] HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX A

Requirements for the issuance of permits for the interstate movement of cottonseed from regulated areas:

1. When such movement is not in conflict with State quarantine restrictions, permits will be issued for interstate shipment of cottonseed from one regulated area to another regulated area only when the seed has been heated to a point sufficient to kill the pink bollworm in a machine which has been tested and approved by an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board.

2. No particular make of machinery for the disinfection of seed is prescribed. Any machine which does the work to the satisfaction of the inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board will be approved.

3. All of the seed must go through the heating chamber, in which such a temperature must be maintained continuously as will give the seed discharged a temperature of at least 145° F.

4. Permits will be issued only for shipments to mills which have agreed to the following requirements:

(*a*) Seed must be unloaded directly into the hopper or into a conveyor leading directly to the hopper for immediate crushing.

(*b*) All seed scattered in the process of handling must be immediately collected and crushed along with the other seed or burned.

(*c*) The process of hulling must be accomplished by running the seed first through either a bar huller or a disk huller; immediately thereafter, without storage but as a continuous process, through a disk huller. This disk huller is to be kept in fine adjustment at all times, so that there is no possibiity of any uncrushed seed making their way through it.

(*d*) Such construction, installation, or repair of chutes and conveyors must be made as, in the opinion of an inspector of the Federal Horticultural Board, will prevent the possibility of contamination of the hulls with the seed.

(*e*) Cars must be thoroughly cleaned of all seed immediately after unloading.

(*f*) All seed received in a condition unfit for crushing must be immediately burned.

(*g*) Mills shall make such reports from time to time as are required by the Federal Horticultural Board or its accredited representatives and shall allow inspectors of the board free access to all parts of mills at all times.

(*h*) Mills must execute a bond with approved sureties in the amount of $5,000 guaranteeing compliance with the foregoing regulations.

PINK BOLLWORM QUARANTINE MODIFIED

[Press notice]

AUGUST 27, 1924.

To facilitate the movement of cottonseed, lint, and linters from Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex., the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has modified regulation 6 of its quarantine against the pink bollworm effective September 2, 1924.

As now modified this regulation permits the unrestricted movement of lint and linters from Eddy and Chaves Counties, N. Mex., provided seed-disinfecting machines are installed and operated in all gins within these counties. It also permits the interstate movement of cottonseed grown in these two counties to designated mills which have agreed to carry out the requirements of the Federal Horticultural Board.

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

RESTRICTIONS ON THE INTERSTATE SHIPMENT OF FARM PRODUCTS UNDER THE JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE REMOVED

SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

Under the Japanese beetle quarantine the movement of farm products is restricted between June 15 and October 15. It became possible this year to release this restriction on October 1, and such release is indicated in the notice quoted below. Copies of this notice were sent to the transportation companies doing business in or through the quarantined area, to the various divisions of the Federal Horticultural Board mailing list, and through the Post Office Department to the postmasters concerned.

SIR: Referring to my letter of April 25, 1924, transmitting a copy of Notice of Quarantine No. 48, with regulations (third revision), on account of the Japanese beetle, and calling attention to the restrictions imposed by this quarantine on the interstate movement of certain plants and plant products, it has been determined that the active period of the Japanese beetle has ceased for this season and it is therefore safe to permit the unrestricted movement of the farm products listed in regulation 4 from the regulated area as defined in regulation 2 of the Revised Rules and Regulations Supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (third revision), on and after October 1, 1924.

Accordingly, you are hereby advised that, in accordance with the provisions of regulation 4, on and after October 1, 1924, all restrictions on the interstate movement of the articles referred to above originating in the said regulated area are removed until June 15, 1925.

Very respectfully,

HENRY C. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

NURSERY STOCK, PLANT, AND SEED QUARANTINE

NURSERY STOCK SHIPMENTS MUST BE FREE FROM SAND, SOIL, OR EARTH

WARNING RE NURSERY STOCK SHIPMENTS

HB–185 SEPTEMBER 2, 1924.

Regulation 7 of Notice of Quarantine No. 37, with Regulations (second revision), which became effective April 5, 1923, provides that—

1. All nursery stock and other plants and seeds offered for import into the United States *must* be free from sand, soil, or earth, and all plant roots, rhizomes, tubers, etc., *must* be freed by washing or other means from such sand, soil, or earth, and must be so certified by the duly authorized inspector of the country of origin.

2. All packing materials employed in connection with importations of nursery stock and other plants and seeds are subject to approval as to such use by the Federal Horticultural Board.

Circular Letter HB–132 (revised June 8, 1921) enumerates certain approved packing materials and states that authority for the use of other packing materials will be granted upon the determination by the Federal Horticultural

Board that such materials do not involve a risk of introducing new pests or plant diseases.

In order that all parties in interest might be fully informed, copies of both of the documents above referred to were sent to foreign inspection officials, foreign shippers of nursery stock, and to all nursery stock permittees. Notwithstanding this distribution, it has been found during the past shipping season that shipments of nursery stock certified to be free from sand, soil, or earth have been coming to this country with varying quantities of soil adhering, while in many cases ordinary forest trash containing pine needles, pieces of bark, etc., has been used as packing material.

The condition of the shipments referred to above was brought to the attention of the nurserymen at a conference held in Washington on January 31, 1924, and to meet the emergency it was agreed that as a condition of entry all shipments at that time in New York containing plants with small amounts of soil or unapproved packing material would be subjected to vacuum fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. Plants so treated were carefully examined at points of destination by State and Federal officials, and it was obvious that notwithstanding the heavy dosage which was given (3 ounces of sodium cyanide per 100 cubic feet for 2 hours), on account of the low temperatures which prevailed at the fumigation plants during the shipping season many insects in the shipments were not killed. An examination of the fumigated plants in the nurseries during the growing season indicates that they were not injured by the gas.

Inasmuch as it has been clearly shown that the fumigation of plants under reduced temperature conditions can not be relied upon, notice is hereby given that in the future all shipments of plants must comply fully with the conditions outlined in paragraphs 1 and 2. Otherwise, entry will be refused.

Copies of this warning are being sent to foreign inspection officials, foreign shippers of nursery stock, and to all nursery stock permittees.

W. A. Orton,
Acting Chairman of Board.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE QUARANTINE

EMBARGO ON SPANISH GRAPES CONTINUED ON ACCOUNT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY

[Press notice]

August 25, 1924.

It is obvious from the investigations now in progress in Spain that the Mediterranean fruit fly is at present established in the Province of Almeria, infesting oranges, peaches, quinces, pears, figs, and apricots.

The Federal Horticultural Board, in its earlier announcements regarding the conditions under which further entry of grapes might be permitted from the Almeria district, emphasized the necessity of complete eradication of the fruit fly from that district as the only satisfactory safeguard against importation of grapes carrying fruit fly larvæ, since infested grapes may be identical in appearance with those which are not infested.

It is greatly to be regretted that the efforts of the Spanish grape growers to eradicate the Mediterranean fruit fly in the district referred to have been unsuccessful, but in view of the very extensive fruit interests that would be jeopardized if the Mediterranean fruit fly should be brought into this country it is now clear that it will be impossible to permit the entry of the Almeria grapes into the United States during the ensuing year.

CUBAN AVOCADOS ALLOWED ENTRY THROUGH OUR SOUTHERN PORTS

[Press notice]

September 16, 1924.

Cuban avocados may now come into the United States through southern as well as northern ports, according to a new ruling by the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and permits for their importation will be issued. Fear of bringing in plant pests likely to be destructive to our southern crops caused the board to restrict the entry of this fruit into the United

States through the northern ports only. A series of surveys, however, conducted in Cuba throughout the year by department investigators has verified the records of the freedom of Cuban avocados from pests likely to be harmful in this country.

CUBAN CITRUS FRUIT ALLOWED ENTRY THROUGH THE PORT OF KEY WEST

[Press notice]

SEPTEMBER 23, 1924.

Until further notice citrus fruit from Cuba, including the Isle of Pines, will be authorized entry at Key West when shipped in sealed refrigerator cars for immediate transportation entry to St. Louis or Chicago under the permit and inspection requirements of Quarantine No. 56, the Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced to-day. This supplements the existing provision for entry under regulation 2 of said quarantine at New York and other northern Atlantic ports. Some five surveys by department experts conducted in Cuba and the Isle of Pines at different seasons during the past year indicate the freedom of citrus fruit in these regions from fruit flies and other injurious insects.

As additional safeguards, all such importations shall be subject as a condition of entry to such inspection or disinfection, or both, at the port of first arrival (Key West) as shall be required by the inspector of the Department of Agriculture, and shall be subject to reinspection at destination at the option of the department.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS INSTRUCTED TO GUARD AGAINST ENTRY OF SPANISH GRAPES VIA CANADA

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, September 22, 1924.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Chicago, Ill.

SIR: The Federal Horticultural Board of the Department of Agiculture has called the attention of this department to the fact that Spanish grapes are prohibited entry into the United States under Quarantine No. 56 promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The said Federal Horticultural Board also reports that it has been rumored that such grapes have been or are to be shipped into Canada where they are not prohibited and thence to the United States through northern border ports.

You are hereby instructed, therefore, not to permit Spanish grapes to come into the United States through your district.

Like instructions will be given to collectors of customs in other districts along the northern border.

Respectfully,

E. W. CAMP, *Director of Customs.*

926355/19

BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

NOTICE OF CONFERENCE ON BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

AUGUST 19, 1924.

The Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, has recently been requested by the American Association of Nurserymen to consider revision of Federal Plant Quarantine 26. This quarantine regulates the movement of currants, gooseberries, and five-leafed pines (host plants of white pine blister rust) from States east of the Great Plains to Western States. It also prohibits the movement of cultivated black currants and five-leafed (white) pines from New England into New York and from New York and New England into any other State.

This quarantine was established in 1917, and many changes in the blister-rust situation have taken place since that time. In view of this fact the board

has granted the request and announces that the conference will be held in their offices in the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at 10 a. m., September 26, 1924.

Anyone interested in this matter is invited to attend the conference. Each State in which white pines are important as timber and ornamental trees deserves to have a representative at this conference or to send a written statement expressing their attitude toward continuance of the quarantine in its present form. It is expected that the nursery interests will be well represented, and it is equally desirable that pine growers, forestry associations, etc., should also present their views.

CANADIAN CHRISTMAS TREE QUARANTINE

TREASURY DECISION 40331—PLANT QUARANTINE ACT—CANADIAN CHRISTMAS TREE QUARANTINE

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
July 24, 1924.

To collectors and other officers of the customs:

The appended regulations, conditions, and press notice issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, relating to the importation of Christmas trees and greens in order to prevent the introduction into the United States of the gipsy moth are published for the information and guidance of the customs officers and others concerned.

ELIOT WADSWORTH,
Assistant Secretary.

[Then follows the text of the quarantine and regulations.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS SHIPPED UNDER CERTIFICATE OF FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD NO LONGER EXEMPT FROM TERMINAL INSPECTION

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 15, 1924.

Postmasters in Arizona, Arkansas, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Territory of Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, where provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products in accordance with the provisions set forth in section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924, are advised that plants and plant products shipped under the certificate of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture are no longer exempt from terminal inspection and therefore shall hereafter be sent to the nearest inspection point for inspection in the manner prescribed in the regulation mentioned.

In cases where the parcels were originally mailed free of postage under penalty envelopes or labels there will be no charge for postage for the transmission of parcels of such matter to and from the point of inspection.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

GEORGIA PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINT AND EXEMPTS TOMATO PLANTS AND SLIPS FROM INSPECTION

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTVE GENERAL.
Washington, July 25, 1924.

Postmasters in the State of Georgia are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at Savannah, in addition to Macon and Atlanta, and, therefore, upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations of 1924, parcels containing plants or plant products subject to terminal inspec-

tion should be sent to the inspection point nearest to the office of address. (See page 45, August, 1923, Supplement to Postal Guide.)

Postmasters in Georgia are further informed that tomato plants and slips are no longer subject to terminal inspection in that State, and, therefore, may be delivered at once to the addressee without being submitted for terminal inspection. The previous instructions concerning the terminal inspection of plants and plant products in Georgia are modified accordingly.

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISSISSIPPI PROVIDES ADDITIONAL TERMINAL INSPECTION POINTS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, September 23, 1924.

POSTMASTER:

MY DEAR SIR: In connection with previous instructions of this office concerning terminal inspection of plants and plant products subject thereto when addressed to places in Mississippi, there is given below a revised list of the places in that State where such inspection is maintained:

A. & M. College.	Jackson.	Ocean Springs.
Clarksdale.	Laurel.	Poplarville.
Corinth.	Leland.	Raymond.
Durant.	McComb.	Starkville.
Gulfport.	Meridian.	Tupelo.
Hattiesburg.	Moss Point.	Water Valley.
Holly Springs.	Natchez.	West Jackson.

Hereafter, therefore, upon receiving the required postage as prescribed by paragraph 3, section 468, Postal Laws and Regulations, you will send to the nearest inspection point all parcels addressed to your office which contain plants or plant products subject to terminal inspection.

Sincerely yours,

W. IRVING GLOVER,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER THE ADVISABILITY OF QUARANTINING THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE ORIENTAL OR HAG MOTH (CNIDOCAMPA FLAVESCENS WALK.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 28, 1924.*

The Secretary of Agriculture has information that the oriental or hag moth (*Cnidocampa flavescens* Walk.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in eastern Massachusetts.

It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of quarantining the State of Massachusetts in accordance with the plant quarantine act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and of prohibiting or restricting the movement from that State, or from any infested districts determined therein, into other States and territories of field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, and other plants and plant products, excepting fruit pits, seeds of fruit and ornamental trees and shrubs, field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants and roots.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that a public hearing will be held at the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., room 11, Federal Horticultural Board, at 10 a. m., August 4, 1924, in order that any person interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

HEARING TO CONSIDER QUARANTINE AGAINST SPREAD OF ORIENTAL MOTH

[Press notice]

JULY 30, 1924.

A public hearing to consider the quarantining of Massachusetts to prevent the spread of a new insect pest, the Oriental or hag moth, now prevalent in the eastern part of the State, will be held by the Federal Horticultural Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture here, August 4. The hearing will be held at the offices of the board at 10 a. m., and anyone interested in the proposed quarantine may appear and be heard either in person or by attorney.

The Oriental moth was first discovered in this country in a section of Boston in February, 1906, having probably come here from Japan in a shipment of nursery stock before the Federal plant quarantine law was enacted. The moth has a wide distribution in the Orient, and Government entomologists believe that it could thrive throughout the United States with the possible exception of the peninsula of Florida.

The larvæ, or caterpillars, feed on a variety of trees, and in some instances have caused the defoliation of Norway and sycamore maples, black and gray birches, buckthorn, choke cherry, apple, pear, and plum trees. Wild cherry, hackberry, black and red oak, hickory, and sugar maple are reported to have been partly defoliated.

In addition to the injury caused by their feeding, these caterpillars have nettling hairs that cause painful irritation on the human skin.

The distribution of the moth in the United States is now confined, as far as known, to eastern Massachusetts, specimens having been collected at Nahant, Saugus, Winthrop, east Boston, south Boston, Dorchester, Roxbury, Jamaica Plains, Cambridge, Milton, and Quincy.

A Federal quarantine would regulate the movement of articles likely to carry the pest into other States.

NO FEDERAL QUARANTINE AGAINST THE ORIENTAL HAG MOTH

SEPTEMBER 15, 1924.

The Federal Horticultural Board, U. S. Department of Agriculture, announces that as a result of the information brought out at the public hearing August 4, and of information subsequently received by letter from interested parties, it will not recommend a Federal quarantine against the Oriental hag moth which is prevalent in a restricted area in eastern Massachusetts. This insect was first discovered in Dorchester, Mass., in 1906, and was probably imported from Japan on nursery stock, as in that year there was a nursery in Dorchester conducted by Japanese. Its spread has been slow, it has not yet infested any nurseries, and it can be easily held in check with arsenical sprays. The insect, although feeding on a variety of trees, thus far appears to be a rather minor pest.

Inasmuch as the commissioner of agriculture of Massachusetts has taken action looking to the control, and, if possible, extermination of this insect, it does not appear that a Federal quarantine is necessary at this time.

PLANT CONFERENCE AGREEMENT RECEIVES UNANIMOUS INDORSEMENT

SEPTEMBER 3, 1924.

All of the States in the Union, and, in addition, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, and British Columbia, have now ratified the agreement drawn up and adopted at the plant quarantine conference held at Washington April 28–30.

It will be recalled that this conference, called at the instance of the Federal Horticultural Board and attended by representatives of 21 States, discussed in detail the problem of plant quarantines and other similar measures intended to check the spread of dangerous insects or plant diseases. After thorough consideration of the whole subject, including its relation to interstate commerce, its bearing on necessary protection of agricultural and horticultural interests within the States, and its aspects as related to the Federal Constitution and to supreme court decisions, the State representatives and the Federal Horticultural Board adopted unanimously an agreement which provided in substance as follows:

Quarantines are to be recognized as in certain emergencies the only feasible means of preventing the entry or checking the spread of dangerous insect pests

and diseases. They are, however, to be established only when the economic benefit clearly outweighs the losses they may occasion.

Restrictive quarantines, rather than absolute embargoes, are to be employed where inspection and treatment are believed to be adequate safeguards, or where the object to be accomplished is to check the spread of diseases or pests of long establishment or wide distribution, or where the disease or pest under consideration is of minor economic significance and can be at least partly controlled by inspection.

Embargoes are to be employed only where restrictive quarantines are inadequate. Examples of situations requiring embargoes are found in an infestation or infection the presence of which can not always be determined by inspection; or where efficient inspection is not practicable because of the volume or nature of the material involved; or where adequate inspection is not maintained at the point of origin of the material and there is danger that a dangerous insect or disease will escape and become established while material is in transit or at destination, regardless of inspection at destination; or where the purpose is to eliminate host plants, in order to secure control or eradication within a definite area.

State quarantines are to be drawn up so as not to conflict with existing Federal quarantines and are to be modified where they now conflict.

If it is inexpedient to control an entire situation through Federal quarantine, a State is free to take such action as may be necessary for its own protection, provided this action is not in conflict with the Federal measures.

The needs of a State with respect to any plant quarantine subject may be presented to the Federal Horticultural Board at any time and after full consideration shall be covered by Federal action so far as practicable. In case Federal action is not taken, the State may take suitable action. A State that is considering action, however, agrees to send advance notice wherever practicable to the Federal Horticultural Board and those who would be interested in or affected by such action. When a State enacts legislation or issues a regulation, similar notice of it shall be sent out.

On request of a State the Federal Horticultural Board agrees to send notice to State authorities as to the destination of material originating within a quarantined area.

Information as to any changes of personnel in State forces or in Federal quarantine officers is to be exchanged promptly.

Where existing State legislation is inadequate to secure full cooperation between State and Federal authorities and to enable State authority to be conferred upon Federal inspectors, an attempt is to be made to obtain enabling legislation.

Following the Washington conference, the agreement was presented to the States attending the meeting of the Western Plant Quarantine Board at Denver, May 12–14, and was adopted by them.

Acting under instruction from the States attending the Washington conference, the chairman of the conference submitted to all the remaining States and Territories a report of the conference and a copy of the agreement. The States and Territories were asked to consider the agreement and to give it their assent if it met with their approval. Letters of assent have now been received from all the remaining States, from the Territories named, and from British Columbia. The agreement, therefore, now becomes the practical working plan relating to quarantines or restrictive measures.

Several States which, in the past few years, had set up quarantines or other restrictive measures that are now covered by Federal regulations have withdrawn or modified these in accordance with the terms of the agreement, and it is hoped that other States will do likewise.

W. C. O'Kane,
Chairman of Conference.

TREATMENT TO BE ACCORDED TO MAIL IMPORTATIONS OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS ISSUED BY THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 28, 1924.

Under various orders promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under the authority of the plant-quarantine act, the entry into the United States of various plants and plant products has been prohibited or restricted. See United States Official Postal Guide, July, 1923, pages 159 and 160, and modification of item "Importation of nursery stock prohibited," on page 15 of December, 1923, Supplement. To aid the Post Office Department in enforcing these orders or any other orders which may be later promulgated, provision has been made by the Federal Horticultural Board to cooperate with the post-office service in the inspection of such parcels as either from examination or from external evidence are found to contain plants or plant products.

Inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States department of Agriculture are stationed at the following places:

Atlanta, Ga.	El Paso, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Baltimore, Md.	Galveston, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Boston, Mass.	Jacksonville, Fla.	St. Paul, Minn.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Key West, Fla.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brownsville, Tex.	Laredo, Tex.	San Diego, Calif.
Calexico, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Miami, Fla.	San Pedro, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Del Rio, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.

All parcel-post packages received from foreign countries which either from examination or from external evidence are found to contain plants or plant products will be dispatched for submission or actually submitted to the plant quarantine inspector at the places named in the foregoing, who will pass upon the relation of the contents to the plant quarantines and will either (1) release the parcel from further plant-quarantine examination, (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., San Francisco, Calif., or other prescribed port for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection, or (3) require its return to the country of origin as prohibited. He may prescribe any safeguards necessary in the handling of the parcel. His decision will be indorsed on the outside of the parcel, and if it is to be diverted for inspection or disinfection he will attach to it a yellow and green special mail tag addressed to the proper mail-quarantine station.

A parcel containing plants received in closed mails made up direct to a post office not named above or a parcel reforwarded to such post office from the post office of original receipt, without having received plant-quarantine examination, will be forwarded for such examination to the most accessible of the above-named mail-quaratine stations by the post office detecting the parcel.

All mail articles other than parcel-post packages found on customs examination to contain plants or plant products will receive plant-quarantine examination in the same manner as parcel-post packages.

PAUL HENDERSON,
Second Assistant Postmaster General.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS ISSUED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

(Treasury Decision 40363)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 6, 1924.

To Collectors of Customs and Others Concerned:

Under various orders promulgated by the Secretary of Agriculture under authority of the plant quarantine act, the entry into the United States of certain plants and plant products has been prohibited or restricted. (See United States Official Postal Guide, July, 1923, pages 159 and 160; the December, 1923, supplement thereto; and also article 366 of the Customs Regulations of 1923.)

As an aid in enforcing these or any subsequent orders, provision has been made by the Federal Horticultural Board to cooperate with the Postal and Customs Services in a closer inspection of these importations.

Inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board of the United States Department of Agriculture are stationed at the following places:

Atlanta, Ga.	El Paso, Tex.	Portland, Oreg.
Baltimore, Md.	Galveston, Tex.	St. Louis, Mo.
Boston, Mass.	Jacksonville, Fla.	St. Paul, Minn.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Key West, Fla.	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Brownsville, Tex.	Laredo, Tex.	San Diego, Calif.
Calexico, Calif.	Los Angeles, Calif.	San Francisco, Calif.
Charleston, S. C.	Miami, Fla.	San Pedro, Calif.
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.	Savannah, Ga.
Del Rio, Tex.	New York, N. Y.	Seattle, Wash.
Denver, Colo.	Nogales, Ariz.	Tampa, Fla.
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Washington, D. C.

All parcel-post and other mail packages from foreign countries which, either from examination or external evidence, are found to contain plants or plant products, will be dispatched for submission, or actually submitted, to the plant quarantine inspectors at the foregoing places, who will pass upon the contents, under the plant quarantine act, and will, with the cooperation of the customs and postal officers, either (1) release the package from further plant quarantine examination; (2) divert it to Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., for inspection and, if necessary, disinfection; or (3) require it to be returned to the country of origin as a prohibited importation. The inspector may prescribe any safeguards necessary to the proper handling of the package. His decision will be indorsed on the outside of the package, and if it is to to be diverted for inspection or disinfection he will attach to it a yellow and green special mail tag addressed to the proper quarantine station. When the latter procedure is indicated each parcel shall also be accompanied by customs card Form 3511 and accorded treatment similar to that prescribed in article 346 (Jr. 10–B) of the Customs Regulations of 1923 for mail shipments over $100 in value. The collectors at San Francisco and Washington should keep a memorandum record of articles delivered to representatives of the Agricultural Department and upon the return of parcels will prepare a mail entry to accompany the dutiable merchandise and deliver the articles to the postmaster for dispatch to destination.

Parcels of the character herein referred to received in closed mails made up direct to a post office not included in the list herein, or parcels reforwarded to such post offices from the post office of original receipt without having received plant quarantine examination, will be forwarded by the collector of customs, through the postmaster, for examination, to the most accessible of the places named in the foregoing list. Such parcels shall be accompanied by customs card Form 3511 and accorded treatment similar to that provided in article 346 of the Customs Regulations and referred to in the preceding paragraph. The collector at the post office of address will permit the quarantine inspector of the Department of Agriculture to examine the contents of the parcel, and thereafter will prepare a mail entry therefor and deliver the mail article to the postmaster for dispatch to destination, if the contents are admissible and dutiable. Packages which it is subsequently found necessary to forward to the inspection and disinfection stations at Washington, D. C., or San Francisco, Calif., will be handled as set forth in the preceding paragraph.

MCKENZIE MOSS,
Assistant Secretary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD INSPECTORS

SEPTEMBER 30, 1924.

The following instructions apply to all foreign mail packages submitted by the customs or post-office authorities to inspectors of the Federal Horticultural Board:

A. Classes of articles which may be released after inspection

All mail packages containing the following classes of plants and plant products, except those under quarantine, are to be stamped "Federal Horticultural Board—Released," and to be released to the customs or postal authorities for forwarding to the addressee:

(1) Plants and plant products not capable of propagation, except those under quarantine.

(2) Field, vegetable, and flower seeds; plant products (other than fresh fruits and vegetables) for food, medicinal, and manufacturing purposes when free from sand, soil, or earth; and dried, cured, processed fruits and vegetables, including dried products, spices, cured figs, dates, and raisins, etc., nuts and dry beans, peas, etc.

B. Classes of articles to be diverted to Washington for inspection

The classes of plants and plant products enumerated below should be mailed to Washington for inspection and determination of entry, under special tags furnished for that purpose, except where specific instructions otherwise have been issued, and whether permits have been issued in advance or not. After inspection and treatment in Washington such parcels may be remailed to the addressee:

(1) Plants or parts of plants enterable under regulations 3, 14, and 15, quarantine 37: *Provided*, That such plants may be diverted to San Francisco, Calif., for inspection when the package bears on arrival special yellow and green tag issued by the Federal Horticultural Board and addressed to San Francisco.

(2) *Anything* which is *doubtful* as to *status*.

(3) Cotton samples, i. e., ginned cotton lint: *Provided*, That such samples from Mexico intercepted on the Mexican border may be diverted to Laredo, Tex., or Nogales, Ariz., for inspection and disinfection: *And provided*, That cotton samples intercepted at Pacific coast points may be diverted to San Francisco for inspection and disinfection.

C. Classes of articles which should be refused entry

Parcel-post shipments of the following articles should be refused entry and should be returned to the country of origin. Each such parcel should be stamped "Federal Horticultural Board—Refused Entry." Such steps should be taken as are necessary, by rewrapping and closely tying packages, to safeguard against escape of possibly contained plant pests.

(1) All plants and plant products prohibited entry by quarantine.

(2) All fruits and vegetables not bearing, on arrival, special yellow and green tag issued by and addressed to the Federal Horticultural Board.

CONVICTIONS FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

The following convictions for violations of the plant quarantine act were reported to the board during the period July 1 to September 30, 1924:

White-pine blister-rust quarantine.—In the case of the United States *v.* J. G. Prestage, proprietor of the Allegan Nursery, Allegan, Mich., in the interstate shipment of six gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 212.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Henry Emlong & Sons, proprietors of the Stevensville Nurseries, Stevensville, Mich., in the interstate shipment of 12 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 214.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Kelsey Nurseries, St. Joseph, Mo., in the interstate shipment of two gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quaran-

tined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 167.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Reuben Newell, proprietor of the Highland Nursery Gardens, Birmingham, Mich., in the interstate shipment of one black currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 217.)

In the case of the United States *v.* John S. Stephens, grower of small fruit plants, South Haven, Mich., in the interstate shipment of six currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 220.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Coe, Converse & Edwards Co., Fort Atkinson, Wis., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant was fined $25 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 204.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Julius Roehrs Co., Rutherford, N. J., in the interstate shipment of one currant plant to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 62.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Glen Brothers, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of three currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 145.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Mayo Nurseries (Inc.), Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two currant plants to points outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 173.)

In the case of the United States *v.* James Vick's Sons, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 186.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Allen L. Wood, Woodlawn Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of four currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 130.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Graham Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two currant plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $25. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 123.)

In the case of the United States *v.* West Hill Nurseries (Inc.), Fredonia, N. Y., in the interstate shipment of two gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $50. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 242.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Archias Seed Store, Sedalia, Mo., in the interstate shipment of 12 gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined $10 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 160.)

In the case of the United States *v.* Kallay Brothers Co., Painesville, Ohio, in the interstate shipment of two gooseberry plants to a point outside of the quarantined area, the defendant pleaded nolo contendere and was fined $5 and costs. (Plant Quarantine Case No. 236.)

LIST OF CURRENT QUARANTINE AND OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

QUARANTINE ORDERS

The numbers assigned to these quarantines indicate merely the chronological order of issuance of both domestic and foreign quarantines in one numerical series. The quarantine numbers missing in this list are quarantines which have either been superseded or revoked. For convenience of reference these quarantines are here classified as domestic and foreign.

DOMESTIC QUARANTINES

Date palms.—Quarantine No. 6: Regulates the interstate movement of date palms and date-palm offshoots from Riverside County, Calif., east of the San Bernardino meridian; Imperial County, Calif.; Yuma, Maricopa, and Pinal Counties, Ariz.; and Webb County, Tex.; on account of the Parlatoria scale (*Parlatoria blanchardi*) and the Phoenicococcus scale (*Phoenicococcus marlatti*).

Hawaiian fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 13, revised: Prohibits or regulates the importation from Hawaii of all fruits and vegetables, in the natural or raw state, on account of the Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and the melon fly (*Dacus cucurbitae*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 16: Prohibits the importation from Hawaii and Porto Rico of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases.

Five-leafed pines, Ribes, and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 26, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement of five-leafed pines, currant, and gooseberry plants from all States east of and including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana to points outside of this area; prohibits further (1) the interstate movement of five-leafed pines and black-currant plants to points outside the area comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New York, and (2) to protect the State of New York, the movement from the New England States, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 30: Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of all varieties of sweet potatoes and yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of the sweet potato weevil (*Cylas formicarius*) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 32; Prohibits the movement from the Territories of Hawaii and Porto Rico into or through any other Territory, State, or District of the United States of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), regardless of the use for which the same are intended, on account of two injurious weevils, *Rhabdocnemis obscurus* and *Metamasius hemipterus*.

Black stem rust.—Quarantine No. 38, as amended: Prohibits the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of the common barberry and its horticultural varieties as well as certain other species of Berberis and Mahonia, on account of the black-stem rust of wheat, oats, barley, rye, and many wild and cultivated grasses.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 43 (third revision): Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined area of (1) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, and (2) corn and broomcorn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass

from infested areas in Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*).

Gipsy moth and brown-tail moth.—Quarantine No. 45, as amended: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of the quarantined towns and territory, or from points in the generally infested area to points in the lightly infested area, of stone or quarry products, and of the plants and the plant products listed therein. The quarantine covers all the New England States.

Hawaiian and Porto Rican cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products.—Quarantine No. 47: Prohibits or regulates the movement of cotton, cottonseed, and cottonseed products from Hawaii and Porto Rico on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*) and the cotton blister mite (*Eriophyes gossypii*), respectively.

Japanese beetle.—Quarantine No. 48, revised: Regulates the movement interstate to any point outside of certain portions of the counties of Mercer, Monmouth, Ocean, Burlington, Atlantic, Cape May, Salem, Gloucester, and Camden, N. J., certain portions of the counties of Delaware, Chester, Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks, Pa., and certain portions of the county of New Castle, Del., of (1) certain fruits, vegetables, and other farm products between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, and (2) nursery stock, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure throughout the year, on account of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*).

United States quarantined to protect Hawaii.—Quarantine No. 51: Regulates the movement from the United States to the Territory of Hawaii, as ships' stores or as baggage or effects of passengers or crews, of sugar cane, corn, cotton, alfalfa, and the fruits of the avocado and papaya.

Pink bollworm.—Quarantine No. 52 (second revision), as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement from the regulated areas of Texas, Louisiana, and New Mexico of cotton, including all parts of the plant, seed cotton, cotton lint, linters, gin waste and all other forms of cotton lint, cottonseed, cottonseed hulls, cottonseed cake and meal, bagging and other containers of the articles enumerated, and also railway cars, boats, and other vehicles which have been used in conveying cotton and cotton products grown in such regulated areas or which are fouled with such products, farm products other than hay, farm household goods, and farm equipment, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the pink bollworm of cotton (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saunders).

Satin moth.—Quarantine No. 53, as amended: Prohibits the interstate movement to points outside of the infested areas in New Hampshire and Massachusetts of all species or varieties of poplar and willow, on account of the satin moth (*Stilpnotia salicis* L.).

White-pine blister rust.—Quarantine No. 54, as amended: Prohibits the movement from the State of Washington of five-leafed pines, currant and gooseberry plants, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

FOREIGN QUARANTINES

Potatoes.—Quarantine No. 3: Prohibits the importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; Germany; and Austria-Hungary, on account of the disease known as potato wart (*Synchytrium endobioticum*).

Mexican fruits.—Quarantine No. 5, as amended: Prohibits the importation of oranges, sweet limes, grapefruit, mangoes, achras sapotes, peaches, guavas, and plums from the Republic of Mexico, on account of the Mexican fruit fly (*Trypeta ludens*).

Five-leafed pines, Ribes and Grossularia.—Quarantine No. 7, as amended: Prohibits the importation from each and every country of Europe and Asia, and from the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, of all five-leafed pines and all species and varieties of the genera *Ribes* and *Grossularia*, on account of the white-pine blister rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

Cottonseed and cottonseed hulls.—Quarantine No. 8, as amended: Prohibits the importation from any foreign locality and country, excepting only the locality of the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico, of cottonseed (including seed cotton) of all species and varieties, and cottonseed

hulls, on account of the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*). Cotton and cottonseed from the Imperial Valley may be entered under permit and regulation.

Seeds of avocado or alligator pear.—Quarantine No. 12: Prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the seeds of the avocado or alligator pear on account of the avocado weevil (*Heilipus lauri*).

Sugar cane.—Quarantine No. 15: Prohibits the importation from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane, or cuttings or parts thereof, on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases. There are no Federal restrictions on the entry of such materials into Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Citrus nursery stock.—Quarantine No. 19: Prohibits the importation from all foreign localities and countries of all citrus nursery stock, including buds, scions, and seeds, on account of the citrus canker and other dangerous citrus diseases. The term "citrus," as used in this quarantine, includes all plants belonging to the subfamily or tribe *Citratae*.

European pines.—Quarantine No. 20: Prohibits, on account of the European pine-shoot moth (*Evetria buoliana*), the importation from all European countries and localities of all pines not already excluded by Quarantine No. 7.

Indian corn or maize and related plants.—Quarantine No. 24, as amended: Prohibits the importation from southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), Malayan Archipelago, Australia, New Zealand, Oceania, Philippine Islands, Formosa, Japan, and adjacent islands, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of seed and all other portions of Indian corn or maize (*Zea mays* L.) and the closely related plants, including all species of Teosinte (*Euchlaena*), Job's tears (*Coix*), *Polytoca*, *Chionachne*, and *Sclerachne*, on account of the downy mildews and *Physoderma* diseases of Indian corn, except that Indian corn or maize may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Citrus fruit.—Quarantine No. 28: Prohibits the importation from eastern and southeastern Asia (including India, Siam, Indo-China, and China), the Malayan Archipelago, the Philippine Islands, Oceania (except Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand), Japan (including Formosa and other islands adjacent to Japan), and the Union of South Africa, of all species and varieties of citrus fruits, on account of the citrus canker, except that oranges of the mandarin class (including satsuma and tangerine varieties) may be imported under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sweet potato and yam.—Quarantine No. 29: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of sweet potatoes or yams (*Ipomoea batatas* and *Dioscorea* spp.) from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the sweet-potato weevils (*Cylas* spp.) and the sweet-potato scarabee (*Euscepes batatae*).

Banana plants.—Quarantine No. 31: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any species or variety of banana plants (*Musa* spp.), or portions thereof, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of the banana-root borer (*Cosmopolites sordidus*). This quarantine places no restrictions on the importation of the fruit of the banana.

Bamboo.—Quarantine No. 34: Prohibits the importation for any purpose of any variety of bamboo seed, plants, or cuttings thereof capable of propagation, including all genera and species of the tribe *Bambuseae*, from all foreign countries and localities, on account of dangerous plant diseases, including the bamboo smut (*Ustilago shiraiana*). This quarantine order does not apply to bamboo timber consisting of the mature dried culms or canes which are imported for fishing rods, furniture making or other purposes, or to any kind of article manufactured from bamboo, or to bamboo shoots cooked or otherwise preserved.

Nursery stock, plants, and seeds.—Quarantine No. 37, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities on account of certain injurious insects and fungous diseases, except as provided in the regulations. Under this quarantine the following plants and plant products may be imported without restriction: Fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other plant products imported for medicinal, food, or manufacturing purposes, and field, vegetable, and flower seeds. The entry of the following nursery stock and other plants and seeds is permitted under permit:

(1) Bulbs of the following genera: Lilium (lily), Convallaria (lily of the valley), Hyacinthus (hyacinth), Tulipa (tulip), and Crocus; and, for a period

not exceeding three years from January 1, 1923, Chionodoxa (glory-of-the-snow), Galanthus (snowdrop), Scilla (squill), *Fritillaria imperialis* (crown imperial), *Fritillaria melcagris* (guineahen flower), Muscari (grape hyacinth), Ixia, Eranthis (winter aconite), and Narcissus (jonquil, daffodil, etc.).

(2) Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits for propagation.

(3) Rose stocks for propagation, including Manetti, Multiflora, Brier Rose, and Rosa Rugosa.

(4) Nuts, including palm seeds for propagation.

(5) Seeds of fruit, forest, ornamental and shade trees, seeds of deciduous and evergreen ornamental shrubs, and seeds of hardy perennial plants.

Provision is also made for the issuance of special permits under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits for the entry in limited quantities of nursery stock and other plants and seeds not covered in the preceding lists for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Flag smut and take-all.—Quarantine No. 39, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from Australia, India, Japan, Italy, France, Germany, Belgium, Great Britain, Ireland, and Brazil on account of two dangerous plant diseases known as flag smut (*Urocystis tritici*) and take-all (*Ophiobolus graminis*). Wheat, oats, barley, and rye may be imported from the countries named only under permit and upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture.

European corn borer.—Quarantine No. 41, with regulations, revised, as amended: Prohibits the importation (1) from all foreign countries and localities of the stalk and other parts, whether used for packing or other purposes, in the raw or unmanufactured state, of Indian corn or maize, broomcorn, sweet sorghums, grain sorghums, Sudan grass, Johnson grass, sugar cane, pearl millet, napier grass, teosinte, and Job's-tears, and (2) from the Province of Ontario, Canada, of celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat or rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs therof without stems, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the European corn borer (*Pyrausta nubilalis*) and other dangerous insects and plant diseases.

Mexican corn.—Quarantine No. 42, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Indian corn or maize from Mexico, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the contamination of such corn with cottonseed more or less infested with the pink bollworm (*Pectinophora gossypiella*).

Stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits.—Quarantine No. 44: Prohibits the importation of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from Asia, Japan, Philippine Islands, and Oceania (including Australia and New Zealand) on account of dangerous plant diseases, including Japanese apple cankers, blister blight, and rusts, and injurious insect pests, including the oriental fruit moth, the pear fruit borer, the apple moth, etc.; *Provided*, That special permits may be issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for limited quantities, and under safeguards to be prescribed in such permits of stocks, cuttings, scions, and buds of fruits from the countries and localities named for the purpose of keeping the country supplied with new varieties and necessary propagating stock.

Seed or paddy rice.—Quarantine No. 55: Prohibits the importation of seed or paddy rice from all foreign countries and localities, on account of injurious fungous diseases of rice, including downy mildew (*Sclerospora macrocarpa*), leaf-smut (*Entyloma oryzae*), blight (*Oospora oryztorum*), and glume blotch (*Melanomma glumarum*), as well as dangerous insect pests, except that such seed or paddy rice may be imported from the Republic of Mexico upon compliance with the conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto. This quarantine is supplemental to Quarantine No. 39.

Fruits and vegetables.—Quarantine No. 56, as amended: Prohibits the importation of fruits and vegetables not already the subject of special quarantines or other restrictive orders, and of plants or portions of plants used as packing material in connection with shipments of such fruits and vegetables, from all foreign countries and localities other than the Dominion of Canada, except as provided in the rules and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of injurious insects, including fruit and melon flies (*Trypetidae*). Includes and supersedes Quarantine No. 49 on account of the citrus black fly.

Canadian Chrismas trees and greens.—Quarantine No. 57, with regulations: Prohibits the importation of Christmas trees and greens from a designated

portion of the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, bordering on Vermont and northeastern New York, except as provided in the conditions and regulations supplemental thereto, on account of the gipsy moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

OTHER RESTRICTIVE ORDERS

The regulation of the entry of nursery stock from foreign countries into the United States was specificially provided for in the plant quarantine act. The act further provides for the similar regulation of any other class of plants or plant products when the need therefor shall be determined. The entry of the plants and plant products listed below has been brought under such regulation:

Nursery stock.—The conditions governing the entry of nursery stock and other plants and seeds from all foreign countries and localities are indicated above under "Foreign quarantines." (See Quarantine No. 37, revised.)

Potatoes.—The importation of potatoes is prohibited altogether from the countries enumerated in the potato quarantine. Potatoes may be admitted from other foreign countries under permit and in accordance with the provisions of the regulations issued under order of December 22, 1913, bringing the entry of potatoes under restriction on account of injurious potato diseases and insect pests. Importation of potatoes is now authorized from the following countries: The Dominion of Canada, Bermuda, and Cuba; also from the States of Chihauhau and Sonora and the Imperial Valley of Lower California, Mexico. The regulations issued under this order have been amended so as to permit free of any restrictions whatsoever under the plant quarantine act, the importation of potatoes from any foreign country into the Territories of Porto Rico and Hawaii for local use only and from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or any of its Territories or Districts.

Avocado, or alligator pear.—The order of February 27, 1914, prohibits the importation from Mexico and the countries of Central America of the fruits of the avocado, or alligator pear, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of the avocado weevil. Entry is permitted through the port of New York only and is limited to the large, thick-skinned variety of the avocado. The importation of the small, purple, thin-skinned variety of the fruit of the avocado and of avocado nursery stock under 18 months of age is prohibited.

Cotton.—The order of April 27, 1915, prohibits the importation of cotton from all foreign countries and localities, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said order, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm. These regulations apply in part to cotton grown in and imported from the Imperial Valley, in the State of Lower California, Mexico.

Cottonseed products.—The order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed cake, meal, and all other cottonseed products, except oil, from all foreign countries, and a second order of June 23, 1917, prohibits the importation of cottonseed oil from Mexico, except under permit and in accordance with the other provisions of the regulations issued under said orders, on account of injurious insects, including the pink bollworm.

MISCELLANEOUS REGULATIONS

Rules and regulations governing (1) entry for immediate export, (2) entry for immediate transportation and exportation in bond, and (3) safeguarding the arrival at a port where entry or landing is not intended of prohibited plants and plant products.—These rules and regulations, as revised August 1, 1920, govern the unloading and transfer of cargoes and transportation in bond when it is determined that such entry can be made without involving risk to the plant cultures of the United States, and also provide for the safeguarding at a port or within the territorial waters of the United States where entry or landing is not intended of any prohibited or restricted plants and plant products.

Rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia.—These rules and regulations were promulgated August 26, 1920, under the amendment to the plant quarantine act of May 31 of that year. They provide for the regulation of the movement of plants and plant products, including nursery stock, from or into the District of Columbia and for the control of injurious plant diseases and insect pests within the said District.

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